NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, AUGUST B. 1864.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CORK

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

Our London and Paris Correspondence.

Advance in the Rebel Cotton Loan and Fall in United States Stocks.

Permanent Disunion Prophesied in England.

Anglo-Rebel Reports of the Campaign in Virginia and the Invasion of the North.

Earl Russell and Napoleon Opposed to "Hely" Alliances.

Decline of England's Prestige on the Continent.

KING LEOPOLD'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

The Question of Succession to the Throne of Mexico.

The steamship City of Cork, Captain Tibbetts, from town on Monday, the 25th of July, reached this port yesterday evening. Her news is scaroely one day than the advices by the Africa.

> Our London Correspondence. LONDON, July 22, 1864.

and His New Alabama-New Blockade Runners-Rebel and United States Stocks-The Rebel Bonds Twenty I hear that Captain Semmes' ship is about ready to all and receive her armament—which, by the way, is to beavier than that of the late Alabama. The vessel

mils from some Continental port; I believe from Holland. Solans at the rather "spooney" "amiability" of Captain Winslow in allowing the Deerhound to walk away so e in the entire transaction except in the action, or ction of Captain Winslow, in not stopping the yacht at once, or sinking her with a broadside. Semmos would have been a great fool hot to have availed himself of such chance to escape, and his friends, the Englishmen, would have been equally stupid not to have exerted themselve

unning. Four or five more new steamers are going to be rtunes for their shrewd and fortunate owners. Only

reek or ten days ago-at the time Grant failed to take mend nounds of them, and realized six thousand dis sterling profit (an appreciation of ten per cent) in it a week. These rebel bonds are worth twenty per more than Mr. Chase's United States alsos, and will

more than Mr. Chase's United States sixes, and will assert to be until Wilmington is captured.

salloon ascent of some interest nas just taken place of Gremorne Gardets, where M. Godard, aeronant to mperor of the French, ascended in a "fire balloon"—flated on the old Montgolfler principle—with heated He carried up a stove with him that weighed about ton. On alighting, I understand, the aeronant and his is got handled rather roughly. I would not ascend him for a thousand pounds, though I like to go up the aerial machine is a huge bag of gas. I fear trepid Frenchman will come to grief, as many of onigoider predecessors have. He makes another the wood on the comment of the co

Our Paris Correspondence. PARE, July 22, 1864.

of the French-Mexican Enlistments in Belgium-Report of the French Naval Commission on the Action Believen the Kearsarge and Alabama—Cheap Newspapers—Jules Gerard's African Expedition Come to Grief-Hot Snell The King of the Belgians arrived last Wednesday even

bg at Paris, accompanied by Baron Prisse and Dr. Wimmer. He was met at the station by the Caunt of Flandors, and, in company with the Belgian Minister, proded to St. Cloud, in order to pay his respects to the Empress. He left Paris the next day for Vichy. The papers announce at the same time that M. Drouyn de Libeys has been summoned to the same place. Of course the movements of crowned heads always excite ierable interest, and give rise to many hypotheses as to their motives. Accordingly some journals have out out an amount of prospective work for the valitudipary sovereigns, embracing the entire range of European politics and royal marriages, with some allusions to Mexican affairs, which, if carried out, would effectually prevent their highnesses from deriving any banefit from their course of waters. Let us trust, in the interest of their august livers, and the peace of Europe which may hang quivering in the balance of their digestions, that their conversation while at Vichy may be confined to a comparing of symptoms and touching inquiries respecting appetite, pulse, &c.

La France is making itself very happy by taking hope ful views of things in Mexico, and, in consequence of the unlistment of the twenty-four hundred volunteers being completed in Beigium, and the formation of the Foreign Logion, expresses a belief that, by pext December

Legion, expresses a belief that, by next December alread and the French troops may be safely withdrawn from Mexico, and the Hails of Montezuma left open to the revels of the foreign troops.

The naval commission, which, under the Frendence of the Contra Amral, linking was applicated to assumine into the scientific and military principles developed in the recent, action between the Keircarge and Alabama, his just handed in its report. To document, which is of the highest loterest, has not yet been published, nor is it probable that it will be in its totality. Focaph, however, has transpired to warrant the belief that important changes will be effected in the armaments of the French mee ofwar, particularly the iron-clada, which will be a previded with pieces of much heavier calibre than those they have beroutlers earned.

berotelore carried.

The rage for cheap newspaper literature seems so be on the increase in Europe. I had supposed that five centimose, or one cent, was as low as the price per number for daily lournis was likely to go; but I see it stated that a paper has been started bearing the attractive tide of the Nonetiste de in Phindre is Chronique du Crime, which is Straighed at the very moderate price of three contimue or three fifths of one ent. No one in the locality where it is published will now be excessible for ignorance of all the morders, railway and other robberoes, with or without intraction, and other sins against society which may noone in Europe. The Price Tour Observer, of theirs I sone, reports that Jules Gerard, the celebrated French lon slayer, has failed in his attempt to ponetrate Contral Africa by the way of Imbactoo. Plundered and matracied by the paties, this scourge of the flows, whose very magne would cause the king of beans to slick in about terrar to his covert, was giad to escape with his life. But in mentions there facts I fear I am tranching on the province of your special correspondent at Imbuctor.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Intervention.

Intervention.

With the British Sympathizers

[From the Paris Bebats, July 22.]

The Putric saked, a few days ago, whether the European continual is to continue to remain metioniess, and to look up caminy at the scenes of carnage which are taking place even at the entrance of our ports, and follow with time of which are minibered by thousand, the base sentiments of compassion a because of carrieds. place eyes at the entrainer of carnage which are taking place eyes at the entrainer of ear ports, and follow with indifference the accounts of those enganements, the victims of which are numbered by thoseands. We share these sentiments of compassion and humanity, and no see deplores more then ourselves this sanguinary and frairioidal war. This does not mean that we wish to join with these who invite the governments of France and England to intervene. It is were morely a question of expressing wholes to favor or peace and sonderd, no are could refuse. But the partitions of interveness that the partitions of interveness.

uple to place among the number of the considerations

The Rappahamnock Guarded at Calais.
[From Galignani's Messenger, July 21.]
The Confederate cruiser Rappahamock is still at Calais, watched by the Cuvier, Freech steam adviso boat.

watched by the Cuvier, Freech steam advice boat.

The American Union Passing Away.

[From the Lohdon Post, July 22.]

Whatever way be the ultimate object of the coafede rates in invading Maryland and Feonsylvania, it is clear that they have succeeded in causing no little apprehousion to the federal government. From all quarters the militia ave being called cut to arrest the advance of the invaders, and such of the regular troops as are not engaged either with Grant or Sherman, or with other generals in more distant regions of the South, are being hurried home to add, not in a work of aggression, but of defence, * * To this pass, then, has the North came in the fourth year of a war the duration of which at its commencement was confidently fixed at nizety days, for this it has sacrificed a quarter of a million of its citizens, and amassed a national debt which is, or ultimately will be, scarcely second to those of England and France. Three years, however regarded, are but a short space of time; but in the litetime of a nation the period is so brief as scarcely to be deserving of account. And yet in that short interval one of the greatest republics the world has ever seen, whilst still in all the vigor and strength of youth, has been brought to the verge of ruin. The bow did not come from without. The destruction was not theywork of an invader's band. No savage hordes pressing onwards in an irres stible torrent awent before them the indimarks and butwarks of civilization. No; America, who raised herself by her own exertions. has also fallen by her own hand. The States which formed that league but a few years since so rich and prosperous spats; but that peculiar government in which American citizens so much delighted is lost to them forecer. If they retain the Presidential office when he was a few years since so rich and prosperous, will don'tiless under some other, form of gonorument, or some other pairical comitions, be fich and prosperous again; but that peculiar powerment in which American citizens so much deli

appearances, on the point of extinction.

The Campaign in Virginia.

ERITISH REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF GRANT,
HUNDER AND SHERIDAN AS SERN IN RICHMOND.

[Richmond (June 20) correspondence of London Times.]
The "situation" is greatly changed since my lotter of
the lith inst. Upon that day General Grant, -baving
torn up the railroad which is known in Richmond as the
York River Railroad, proceeded to transfer his whole
army by night down to the James river, at a point lower
down than Malvern Hill—McClellan's harbor of refuge—
and beens at once to throw men across to the south aide
Upon the loth a dash was made upon General Beauregarnel's times outside Petersburg, which alarmed him so
much for the safety of the city as to induce him to summon to Fetersburg all his troops which had previously
hermed in and conflued Butler's forces to the
angle at the confluence of the Apportation and
James. For a few hours there was a large
interval or histus between the force of General
Lee lying on both sides the James river at Drury's Hadr
and the force of General Resureard at Petersburg. Advantage was taken of this opportunity by the federals,
and the line of intrenchments exocanted by Resuregard's
men were occupied by the enemy before Lee's men had
come up. Upon the 16th the divisions of Fighett and
Field (both belonging to Longstreet's corps, which is commanded in his absence by General Actorson) advanced
to regain the lost ground. I was present as the two hostile lines drew near to each other, and found myself electrified at perceiving what a visible accession of enthusiagm there is in the demeaner and bearing of the Confederate troops since last is saw them. If was positively Judicrous to witness the efforts of the Confederate
officers to keep their men back, and in compliance with
General Lee's orders to prevent their rushing at the
broastworks in front of them.
Without awaiting, any
regular assault, which, in the impattence of the "rebole!"
could not have been much longer delayed, the federals
beat a has The Campaign in Virginia

To Lieutenant General R. H. ANDERSON.

the last week he has sent away nearly one third of his entire army, under General Early, in the direction of Lynchburg. It is difficult to walk about these streets and to realize that you are in a besieged city, with an army of 100,000 fees within at this moment twenty, and at an earlier moment ten, miles of the Confederate flag, which floats proudly from that Capkol whech Mr. beferson hoped would serve to introduce into Virginia "a tarte for arcintecture in the classic style of antiquity." It is not easy to recognize in the stucceed and freeco-holed building which now lowers above me an initiation of one of the most perfect models in existence, the Maison Carree at Nismes.

It is possible that I am mistaken, but it seems to me that all occasion for apprehension in regard to Grabt's measurity upon either Bioimend or Petersburg is already entirely at an end. It may be that, with his senier resources of water carriage, the federal general may haves General Lee by quickly transferring the Northern troops from one side of the river to the other; but K must be remembered that General Lee is acting and moving always on the inner circle, such he is probably better found in pontoon bridges at this moment than his enemy imagines. The interest in General Grant, so far as Euchmond is concerned is already passing away, ellicoppil am far from saying that he may not give General Lee a great deal of trouble yet. For the moment more interest attached to the war operations in other portions of Virginia.

gints.
It is known to your readers that the federal General gible.

It is known to your readers that the federal General Hunter, after esoturing Stanuton and sending raiding parties to burn the military institution at Lexington and insult Stonewall Jackson's grave, advanced with his main force in the direction of Lynchburg. It is singular that in all military operations which have for three years been conducted in Virginia by federal generals, it can recall no instances of celerity and where of action except those exhibited in May by General Grant. It is easy to see that Hunter, by rapid marches, might have taken Lynchburg, and possibly marches might have taken Lynchburg and possibly marches to hanvile, but such has been the small like torpolity of his movements that be allowed Breckmridge to throw several thousand men into Lynchburg from Charlottewille, and Early to advance thinker with one whole corps from Lee's army. It will be believed that when, upon the evening of the 17th, Hunter made a feeble attack upon the experience of the continuous data the vigor with which his men were repulsed. His force at the vigor with which his men were repulsed. His force is estimated at eighteen thousand men; the oint force of Breckinridge and Early amount to very much more. Hunter is said to be now in full retreat, but it is coubtful obstiner, if vigorously pursued by the Confederate say.

Be estimated at eighteen thousand men, the oint forces of Brockinridge and Erify amount to very much more. Hunter is said to be now in till retreat; but it is combined whether, if vigorously pursued by the Confederate zavering, and the which he has planced. Be this as it may, it is cortain that Grant will get very small and and comfort, as he fumes and treis believe Petersburg, out of the co-operation of Hunter.

But a worse catastrophe than has up to this time overtaken Hunter has out short the career of another general, in whom Grant is sold to repose great trust, and from whom a diversion was confidently expected. Simultaneously with the transference of his own army from the northern bank of the Chekaheminy to the southern benk of the Sames, Grant sent forth General Sheridan at the nead of what was deemed an irresuible cavarry force, to cross between the Happahambock and Richmend, and passe near Charlottesville, in the direction of Lynchburg. It was imagined that the Southern cavarry was so redeced in numbers and eo noor in equipments as to be likely to oppose but feeble resumence to the finely appointed squarareas of Ceneral Sheridan but it appears that Grant reckned wethout his foot. At Irrestition forces of Generals and it appears that considered forces of Generals rathings leve and Wade Hampton encountered the federal rathers, and it appears that considering the small amount of men engaged, few more complete victories have been gained in this war this the one which is now in the fract of the vicus ones Considerates upon the southern bank. No relied of she two successors to General Shared, he early probable But the mierval before the of the Paramotev, prestify abhetiseed, and mabble to cross in the face of the vicus of Atlatin than is any other quarter. It is surplined a victories have been gained in this war thin the one which is possible that the propects of the Mestorn campaign, and g

An Angle-Rebel View of the Invasion of the North.

[From the London lindex (rebei organ in England), July 22.]

There is good reason to believe that General Lee has for

from the Shenandosh, and crush any army that ventured to oppose the merch. Hunter's partial success may have impeded—att cortainly did not hurry on—Ewell's moremont. But nobody could have played the Comederate game better than the General who, advancing with his base in the air down the Sucanadoah valley upon Lynchborg, retreated when stienced in exactly the opposite direction to that in which alone his army might bave been available for the defunce of the Northern freuter. It is possible that Hunter had no other alternative, and that only his rapid march to Ganley, West Vigula, saved his force from destruction. But under any circumstances he has succeeded in neutralising an army of veterans which at the present time would have been a far more critical undertaking. It would seem that the defence of Lynchburg was entirely he work of the small body of Confederates who longut at Stanton under General Jones, and that Ewell, leaving Lynchburg to its fake, marched directly-nyon the Shenandoah valley, with a view of cutting off Hunter from his communications, and occupying the Sattimore and Ohio Raitroad. In both objects he has succeeded, Hunter is insolated and power-less to strike a blow; and long before he can be in a position to make any sorious demonstration in Ewell's tear, the miscaled will have been done. Moreover, there can be no reinforcements from the Western States, and Baltimore and Washington must depend for their actly on their undrilled milita. The question is, whether this movement is a more raiding expedition, or a count-ratroke against Grant's plan of compaign; although in neither case does it leave any doubt as to the issue of the Stringle before Richmond. The gathoring up of the rich harvest of the Shenandosh, of the great depots along the Baltimore and Washington must be heard of the formation of the movements to a river the progress of the Confederates; and pixel with a regiment has long ago been drafted oil to Grant, There is nothing but a subject in the wife of the horse of the complete of the

and martial law. There is Mr. Vallandigham in thio. It is hardly possible not to connect some of these political facts with the strategy of General Lee, and to conclude that some other curpose besides that of obtaining supplies on Northern roll has dictated the renewed invision of the Northern States by the Confederate armies.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, Peepared to Recognize Maximilian. [From the Madrid Epoca, July 19.]

There is now no lenger any doubt that Spain will recognize the new empire of Mexico. All the assertions made bysome journals to the contrary are quite unfounded. The Cabinet of Madrid, so soon as the Emperor Paximilian shall have notined his ascession, wall accredit to ambassador to his Court.

Ming Leopold's Visit to Napoleon.

King Leopold's Visit to Napoleon.

(From Gaignani's Messenger, July 21.)

The King of the Heigians arrived in Paris yestenday evening at a quarter past six. His Majesty travels incounito, and is only accompanied by three persons. Baron Frisse, Adjutant of the Palace: M. Fasshan, Directer General of the Post Office, and Dr. Wimaer, his needical attendant. The King was received at the railway by Count de Flandre, who is now in Paris, and by the liet gian Minjster. His Majesty left the station in a private carriago for the firand Hotel, where he alighted. He is to leave for Vichy to morrow morning.

The motives which have prompted the visit of King Leopold to Vichy have been generally misrogresented, the France declaras, by foreign journals, which aimset without exception have attribused his Majesty's excursion to a desire to confer with

his Majesty's excursion to a desire to confer with the Emperor Napoleon on the present someonal discrepanced state of Except, and in particular on the parliamentary orises now prevailing in Belgium. As to this lead particular characteristics of the Prance repositives it unreserveily, affirming that King Leopold is a constitutional governing who leaves to this maniery and to the majority in the Characters the care and the responsibility of regulating the internal affairs of his government, and himself possesses too long an experience of parliamentary mechanism to need council from any one on the subject. As to the Bautish question, it is being arranged at Vienna without any intervention on the part of foreign Fowers, all ideal any intervention on the part of foreign Powers, all stees of mediation having been set askie. What then has in-duced King Leopold to undertake so teng an excursion?

of mediation having been set askie. What then has induced King Icopoid to undertake so long an excursion? From In France of Parie, July 21.]

The truth is that the hing of the Belgians is going to Vichy for the beech of his health, and such is the principal coject of his journey. At precent, when two sovereigns, who like so considerable a position among modern Powers, one by the authority and exalted wisdom of his mind trained to long in the exercise of authority, and the other by the prestige of his name, the grandour of his pottey, and the power of the country which he governs, pass soveral days together man existence in some measure common, there is an impossibility that they should not exchange their views on the great interests of order and furopean peace, and should not make those questions the object of their meditations. The Emperor Napoleon and King Leopola have a certain retemblance from the direction of their elected statistics, which is an expensiving minds who may position their meditations, and readily detect in the smallest incidents and most trilling symptoms the general state of contemporacean society. Both are also, from perhaps different reasons, devoted to a pacific policy, to which ideas of liberty and progress are the most powerful auxiliaries. The King of the Belgians anhered to it from the stuation and the evident interests of his country, whist the Emperor Napoleon, on his side, has proved by his proposal for a Congress, and by his attitude recently, that peace and the stable equilibrium of Europe are the sole objects of his policy. Two monarchs ammated by such teelings, when placed in personal connection by circumstances, connect, in commonicating their ideas on the situation and the present and in the tuture.

The "Hoty Alliance."

EARL RUSSELL'S OPINION OF THE NEW PROJECT AND THE POLICY OF THE POWESS ENGAGED IN IT— THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE OPPOSED TO DES-

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE OFFOSED TO DESTOTISM. In the House of Lords, on July 22, Lord Strawford on
Rescurre, in calling attention to the removed reviews of
the Holy Alifance, expressed his belief that there was a
degree of probability in the reports that justified some
examination of them. An understanding between the
three ministry Fowers—Anultin, Russia and Frontin—and
their combined betton separate from the other P wers of
Europe, threatened the freedom and independence of clit the
results faces, and be thought the repudiation of the
treaty of Lordon and the events of the past year in Poland and fleetonark indicated, if they did not prove, the
examines of such a combination.
Earl Russia, said, the remark made on this subject by
my noble friend are of prest importance, o ming as they

Earl Russia, and, the remurk made on this subject by not noble friend are of great importance, a ming as they no from one of his talents and his authority. My nobis triend cannot but be seemble that in eading the attention of year locability to the subject, and addressing you at emissionable in gith with regard to the apprehensions which he appears to entermia, be must give to continue of year locability to entermia, be must give to continue of the apprehensions which he appears to entermia, be must give to continue of the apprehensions which he are the minds of others, and help to stream apprehensions in the minds of others, and help to stream apprehensions at the minds of others, and help to subject on the distribution of the subject on which he has spaken. This question of my mobile friend mast extract up, and I have round the subject on which he has spaken. This question of my mobile friend he has spaken. The first a set to genuineness of the documents which become in the public papers; the next is as to whether there is anything like a revival of the Holy Alliance, and the third is as to the amount of appeleance of which we sught to toot, supposing the existence of such regard to the first of these questions, I cannot say that I myself have any being in the genuineness of the occuments which have been published. My mobile friend has alluded particularly to the of those documents. There existence is a form of the certainty is a departer addressed by Prince Secretainty to these continuings to the existence of the core read the prince documents. certainty is a despatch addressed by Prince Gertschaked to the diplomatic representatives of Klasin. That despatch was read by Prince Gertschaked to Lord Nopier and the substance of it was afterwards communicated to me by the Russian dislater at the Court of St. James. In look and over the accounts which Lord Napier gave me of that decement, and compering it with what has appeared in the Post, I see but a very distant resemblished between the two; and my memory of what was read to me by the Russian Minister leads me to the same condusting. It appears to me that any one conversate with the posities of Europe—either fibriugh the courts or by commerce—might have obtained such an idea of what was read as a security of a such as in the posities of Europe—either fibriugh the courts or by commerce—might have ther fibrough the courts or by commerce—might have beined such an idea of what was going on as would have abled him, without seeing the cryinal, to fabricate a patch as closely resembling the genuine one. I have lordships will, therefore, see that there is no great twen for the apprehension that my noble friend has ay

pressed, since the Holy Alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia, which was able to carry out its objects in 1821 and 1823, sens not able to carry out its objects in 1839 and 1800 against the ample potent of this country. So far as Italy is concerned a united Italy has been established by the people of that country, and the Holy Alliance has entirely failed to prevent it. Well, in regard to Spain it has been much the same. In 1823 Spain was overrun by French forces, but the people of Spain now have the full power of making their mitorial affairs according to their environs. Therefore it has happened by the great change of circumstances and events that the influence which the government of this country did not possess in 1821 and 1823 for the last five years they have fully possessed, and the people of the different countries have established governments according to their own notions of what is necessary for their own interests. The extract I have read referred to the affairs of Greece. One of the allies—the Emperor of Russia—profested formerly in the most percentage and the revolt took place in Greece, the sovereign religing there by the choice of the protecting Powers was overthrown, a new sovereign was called to the throne, and the Emperor of Russia and the Holy Alliance consented to acknowledge—and not only to acknowledge but to guarante—the throne of the new sovereign I hold, therefore, for all these reasons, that, whatever the Holy Alliance may be, its revised at this time need not give cause for apprehension. I cannot believe that those sovereigns, seeing the change of times, have seen by with the owner than proced their own dominisms and secure themselves against democratic immentions that measures than proced their own dominisms and secure themselves against democratic immentions that measures the protection of the principle of a country thought that the best form of government for themselves. And now, my lords, where is the danger that we have to fear from those alliances at the preced moment of the pr of those duchies according to the views of the Diet of Frankfort. Should the King of Desmark consent to give up those duchies to Austria and Prussia, that is a question for Germany rather than for us to consider. It is now said on good authority that the duchies of Luenaburg, Schleswig and Hoistein are demanded by Austriand Prussia as the price of peace. Supposing those duchies are given up to the control of Austria and Prussia, it is for those Powers to settle with the people of Germany, and for the people of Hoistein and Schleswig to say whom they consent to ebey. With respect to the part taken by ourselves in the late Conference, we showed what our principles were. We don't the gereranmet of France both said that these dochies ought not to be disposed of without the consent of the people of the duchies. The King of Femmark said exactly the same ching. The Saedish representatives were of the same opinion. At all events, we declared the views which we held, and our principle is a principle in which we dencurred with the Emperor of the French, and on which we did not our principle is a principle in which we dencurred with the Emperor of the French, and on which we did not concur with Austria or Frussia. Now, my lords, the consequence of this great difference of opinion with the latter lowers is that we should draw nearer to Frunce, and be less connected with those Fowers which declare that the swer-simily aught to be separate from the wish of the people. My noble friend who hast spoke said it, was our interest to be closely connected with France. It so happens that a question lately arose of great importance and discacy—namely, what was to be done in the I anubian Principalities. Her Majesty's ambassador and the French ambassador at Constanticople concurred in the settlement of this question. The Grand Vizier of the Porie agreed upon a plan which was approved by the Conference, and thus a question that at one time threatened to disturb the tranquitity of Burkey, if not the peace of Europe, was amicably settled

The Spanish-American Question.
In the House of Commons on the 22d of July, in reply to Mr. Magnire, Mr. Layard stated that the selizare of the Camenas Islands by Spain had occosioned great excitement, and several of the South American States, Venezuen and others, had declared that in the event of those islands being retained by Spain they were prepared to render Feru material aid; but the Spanish government had discoved any such in satisface and stated their rendiness to restore them on their claims upon Perubeing settled.

The English Ratiway Marder.

RUMORED ARREST OF MULLER, THE ALLBGED MUS.

(From the London Fost, July 21.)

Yesterday it was persistently rumored that the ship Victoria had put into Queenstown, and that the man-be lieved to be the murderer of Mr. Briggs was found on board, apprehended and saken ashore.

We have instituted inquiries at the American Consulate, Lloyd's, and of the guests of the amp unthocaty, and we have been informed that no telegraphic communication to such ellect had been received. The ship Victoria was not to qual at queenstown, but was 4e go right

way on her passage to New York, the port to which she was abound. There was no prostability of her putting into queenstown, except she was disabled, a circumstance which was very unikely to coor, as the weather was so fine and favorable, the agente of the ship in the city have received no intimation of any i tention on the part of the government to send out a despatch boat after her. The statements in the accounts of the murder given by our morroing contemporaries that Mr Adams, the American minister, was present in the flow street police court when the depositions were taken, is not correct. Mr. Adams? only action in the matter was simply the formal one, usus in such cases, of authenticiting the segnature of the worthy magistrate who utte of the warrant, and before whom the depositions were taken.

EXECUT OF EULLER, WHO IS ACCUBAD OF THE MURDER.

The antecedents of Muiler are as follows:—

He was born in Cologue is 1833, and so leaving school was apprenticed to the trade of ginemith, which occupation he followed up to two years ago, when, through the representations of a friend who had some to England a year previous, and who had married Matthews' (the cabman's) stater, he came to London, when, or being able to obtain employment as gunsmith, be, after some initiatory leasons, accepted a situation as shirt cutter in the firm of Mestra, Hodgainson. From that time he became a constant visitor at Matthews' house, and soon was engaged to be married to his youngest saster. While this engage ment extend, Mailer evinced a moroes and geolos disposition. If the young woman spake to a young moman wrote to Muiler, telling him she would marder her. As the engagement lengthened in period Muiler became more violent and savage in his disposition; until at length, acting under the advise of her friends, the young woman wrote to Muiler, telling him she would no longer keep his company, and some further testimeny addined, relative to the engagement existed the house, but the young woman always avoided him. In his latter visits h

Oblinary.

The Countess of Ponional allied in a chunch. [Farm July 20] correspondence of London Star.]

The Countess de Pelignae met with a souden death on Pridry while on her knees to the Jesuit's chapel, in the Rue de Sevres. Some workmen cetupied in restoring a part of the roof let fall a induct upon her head, which inflicted on a severe wounds that she died in a few minutes in the partor of the convent, to which she was correct. This bely, whose relationship to the Minister of Char ed X. I do not exactly know, was seventy seven years of age.

TO SHE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.
The public will be glad to learn that this great Africas raveller will shortly be at home. By a letter which I are out received from bits, and which was finished at have our received from bits, and which was finished at Maiss as the 15th ratt, iterat that is reached immbay on the 15th of June, after a verage of forty two days from Zanzhar in his even little insurer the Lady Nyasia. Far from eeing downcass at the failure of the citoria bitherio made to cheek the slave trace on the east coast of Africa, my daunties and energetic friend writes that he "cannot find it in his heart to abandon his chipet". Be is therefore bent upon returning to Africa, after a stay of about four months at home, during which time he will consult friends on the unbject of those future labors in which he parpases to capitoly his steemer, now left at Rombay Of the vessel, but at his own expuess for river and take daying attended the little east boat, and she rose like a duck on the huge waves of the ocean."

The projected new expedition of Dr. Livingstone is not, he says, "so much exploration, as to set in train operations by merchants and others by which the slave trade shall be eventually worsed out."

I trust that at the meeting of the British Asseciation, to be held at fath on the 18th of September, this truly diginterested and good man will give us an account of his last oold advantures. Your obedient servant,

BEIGRAVE SQUAIR, July 22, 1864.

BELGRAVE BQUARR, July 22, 1864.

10 THE EDITOR OF THE SUNDON TIMES

Tempel at Marseilles and Professor Respirit at Belogna, on the morning of the oth lost, appears likely to become an object of considerable interest about the middle of August. From the Botogna observation of the 6th, one at Leipsic on the night of the 10th, and a third taken with Mr. Bishop's refractor on the 14th, an approximate orbit has been computed by Mr. C. G. Falmage, of this observatory. It would be unsafe in this case to venture upon any definite prediction of the future circumstances of the comet's appearance from present data; but they are sufficient to indicate that it must approach near the earth about the time of inferior conjunction with the sun in the middle of the counting month, probably with a latitude high enough to allow of it being observed morning as d evening for some days, and with a degree of brightness eight or nine hundred times greater than on the 14th, when it was by no means a faint telescopic object. Its orbit is remarkable for its near coincidence with the place of the earth's path, the inclination being little more than 2 deg.

The observations of the 14th gave the following positions:—At 12h 57m, 39s.; mean time at Twickenham, right ascension, 3h. 2m. 34s., 0; north declination, 19 deg. 14m. 36s.

In the course of a few days I hope to be able to communicate more definite particulars respecting the comet's track in the heavens.

It is not one that has been previously computed. I Tempel at Marseilles and Professor Respighi at Bologna, on the morning of the 6th lost, appears likely to become

Track in the heavens.

It is not one that has been previously computed. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, J. R. HIND.

Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Twickenham, Saturday night.

The air here is filled with smoke. Rumors are rife that an extensive conflagration is raging at Rondout.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, August 7, 1864.

ARRIVED

Briz Raven (Br). Anthony, Briz Raven (Br). Anthony, Briz Raven (Br). Thompson. Windsor, NS, 17 days, with Ners, bound S.
Brig Anazon Bris. Thompson. Windsor, NS, 17 days, with placter, to G F Jemison.
Schr Elliestt. Bankin. Elizabethport for Portsmouth.
Schr Blibott. Bankins. Elizabethport for Portsmouth.
Schr I Lawrence, kobinson, nilrabethport for Boston.
Schr I Lawrence, Robinson, nilrabethport for Hoston.
Schr G Knigh: Fauning, tubbec, 13 days.
Schr H Santin. herry Boston.
Schr Kassey, i. st. Boston.
Schr Kassey, i. st. Boston.

Schr Sauov. Crowell, Elizabethport for Frovidence.
Schr C Knight. Faming, Lubec, 13 daya,
Schr H Smit. Letty Boston.
Schr E Sant. Letty Boston.
Schr E Sant. Letty Boston.
Schr E Hanton. Crowell. Ecoton.
Schr E Hanton. Schr Hanton.
Schr E Hanton. Schr Hanton.
Schr Tenton. Rartin, Fall River.
Schr Namite. Wilhaus. Taunton,
Schr Lamartine. Gurney. Warcham.
Schr Loung America. Patter. Providence.
Schr Connecticut. Chapin. New London.
Schr J Heckett. Robeins. Stommaton.
Schr J Heckett. Robeins. Stommaton.
Schr J Heckett. Robeins. Stommaton.
Schr J Hanton. Done, New Haven.
Schr H Croaby. —, Rondont for Boston.
Schr H Croaby. —, Rondont for Boston.
Schr Nichmes. Arond. Kondout for Providence.
Schr Goofspeed. Dart. Roudout for Providence.
Schr Success. —. Port Even for Providence.
Schr Success. —. Fort Even for Providence.
Steamer Heisen. Charles. Philadelphia.
Steamer Rristol. Charles. Philadelphia.
Steamer Faison. Addrich, Providence.
Bicamer Faison. Addrich, Providence.
Steamer Faison. Addrich, Providence.

BELOW.

SAILED.

Roll Wall Stress-Rooms 23, 25 and 27.

The fellowing approved Masters and Officers have received commissions from this Association:—
Captains John G Parrell, brig Wallace Peck; Jas S Downey, brig S E Thompson: Paul Lassen, brig Persia: Charle Hannield, brig 1-abelia: James Gautin, brig Asia: Kenda Heimes, brig W H Harris; John J Lone, bark Faraway; Wa Ackerly, sour Lily; Amos E Hailock, schr Stephen Hotch kien; William N Raybor, schr H Middleton; John M Snow, brig J Thus.

Miscellaneous.

Rera'cint and sunk.

School J. Gekerry, of Mewport, 196 tone, built at Baltimor

n :854, coppored and comper fastened, has been and to ff o knapp, of thoucester, on frivate terms. She will hall from bet per and be employed in the fruit trade.

that port and be employed in fine fruit trade.

Sche Shiffleren A Morry, of Brockharen, built there in 1839, 515 tons, has been sold to Capt John H Young, of at Jones LL and others, for \$5°0,0 each. See will had from Providence, under command of Capt Y.

Streaks Montreking, of Providence, 348 tons, built in 1862 at Keymert, NJ, has been sold on private terms to Edward Lectralt and others of Quebes. She left Providence 21 inst for quebes, to take her place not the route between that city and Montreal.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that the Eury on Jack Engle Ledge, placed to mark the outer water and suprement to Kennange River, Me, has broken from its movings and gone adrift. It will be repared as soon as possible.

By order of the Lachthouse Board.

BY HINKLEY, Laghthouse Clerk, 1st dist.

Portland, Aug 4, 1866.

Portland, Aug 4, 1563.

OHAPEL AND MARROR BOCKS, MILVORDHAVEN,
Notice is hereby given that with the object of marking
the position of the Chapel and Harber docks, at the entrance
of Mi fordbaven, in the night time, a Res Strip of Light will
shown on or about 1st Sept next, from the High Lighthouse
on St Andra Font, in the direction of those rocks, v.z. between the bearings of SE as and E as.
Further information will be published as seen as the light
is exhibited.

By order.

P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

Shy Abigaii, Nye, aid from Yokohama, Japan, May S., for Arctic Ocean. Hark Platina, Hamblin, of Westport was sooken July 23, lat 42 N, lon 36 W, 5 mes out: no recort of all

lat 42 N, lon 36 W, 5 mos out; no report of oil.

Ship Herbert, Crocker, from Akyab for England, April 23, lat 5 29 S, lon 85 27 E.

Ship Western Star, Rnowles, from Lavernoot for Caloutta, Kay 23, lat 5 28 S, lon 35 45.

Ship Mestern H4. Greenough, from Bassein for England, May 24, lat 52 S, lon 35 52 E.

Ship Mary Goodell McGlivery, from Rangoon for Queenslows, May 25, lat 52 28 s, lon 35 45 E.

Ship Armity, timson, from Rangoon for England, May 30, lat 50 3 S, lon 37 16 E. lown, May 28, lat 30 52 8, but and support for England, May 28, lat 30 52 8, lon 22 15 E.

Ship Marsh ed. Torrey, from Callao for Antwerp, April 23, lat 53 8, lon 53,

Ship Young Engle, Walker, from Cardiff for Montevidee, May 29, lat 28, lon 28,

hip Inquatrie, hence for London, July 20, lat 28 32, lon 8 hip Inquatrie, hence for London, July 20, lat 28 32, lon 28, Ship Therese, hence for London, July 3, lat 46, lon 30.

Backery Hand, July 24-Orf, Guildening and State Backer, Stilphen, Rangoon; 17th, Hon Haris, Hall, do. Sid June S. Vicksburg, Ecott, Liverpoor; Sth. Jesue, Coffen, Nachlurain.
In port June 25, Departo, Nartin, and Schastian Cabas, Necks. for Leverpoor; Markahen, Hapbarn, for Niorks. Lengwood, Prietram, for Calenta, Baddo, Stilphen, Elsen Narla, Hall, Sydenham, Harding, and Thomswood, Rice, 1999. CARRIETT, July 13-Arr John G Richardson, Rendall, Boresaux, 21st. Emma F Herriman, Herriman, and Freya

S. 21st. Finma F. Herriman, McCarty, NYork.
1800, NYork.
1812. July 18—Arr Palerino, McCarty, NYork.
1813. July 14—Sid II & Sasannag, Rogera NYork.
1815. July 14—Sid II & Sasannag, Rogera NYork.
1815. July 1815. July 1815. July 1815. July 1815.
Patrick I learn, Roy I miss A list for London (and ground), 21d. Roy I missey, Trom a cruise (and missel), 21d. Royco, Institute for London (and monoided), 21d. Royco, Institute for London (and monoided), and ground and list of the land of t Holl: Mer. Like & Natharine, Engley, from Nyort, Holl: Mer. Like & Natharine, Nordenhoit, from de la on tre, July 10-Arr Pennot, Lewis, St John, NB; 226, profes. Lightfoot, NYork Directs, July 19-Art Femini, Lewis, 8t John, 85, 225, Semegolde, Lightfoot, N'ork Semegolde, Lightfoot, N'ork Falsouth, July 22-Art Eccline, Hodge, Plengin; Creele, outent Philadelpiks. Sid 22d, R Mills, Barker (from Odesma), Newcastin, Grannor, July 29-Art Clan Tillings, Johnston, Nyork Gransson, July 22-Art Louisa Jewett, Hopkirk, Philadelpiks.

Grancov July 20-Art Louina Sewett, Honkirk, Phikadenpine.
Generalment, July 17-Sid Johann Lange, Lampe, NYork,
Granch July 17-Sid Frowers Brown, Philadelpina.
Galley, June 17-In post Canada, Winnan, For Calcutta,
Havne, July 20-Art Asia Mineure, Mathieu, New Griuma,
Sid 21st, Jova (8), Januar, NYork, John Bryant Gerdier,
Swansea. Gid 19th, Geo Griswold, Pattengill, Newport,
Havanne, July 20-Art Linda, Onlins Ponta Arenne,
Liverroot, July 20-Art Excelsior, Pendiston, NYork;
21st, City of London (8), Petit, de; Green Phutism, do;
Ericeuta Rosso, Phikadelphia, Rossdale, Philips San
Francisco: Saneta Benn, do; 22d, J Bradshaw, Moseley,
NYork; Frank Roult, Manson, St John, NB; Wahr Lilly,
An-ell, New Orleans.
Sid 20th, Feile, Federson, San Francisco; Sardinia, Nelson, Calcutts, Pavorite Spain, Portiand.
Cid 18th, Petie, Federson, San Francisco; 22d. Empire
Queen, Morgan, Barlon; Comantia, Robinsch, San Frandisco. eisce. Los Vos Anfed Horer, Harrington, for Quebec;

CASTLE, July 19-Ent out, Warden Law, Gaynor, for New York.

Nawroat, July 19—8:d J Gladstone, Gilbert, New Tork;
list, Star, Wood, do. Sid, 18th, Eastern State, Hilpin, Bernuda: Virgunia, Shaw, Buenos Ayres.

Plysouria, July 21—Arr Ibie (s. NYorz.

Point Talkor, July 21—Arr Cricerion, Gondey, NYork.

Quelessrows, July 19—Arr Leda, Jonsen, New York: 20th,

Jrev. Gregorsen, and Orwaroda, Jansen, Rew York: 20th,

Jrev. Gregorsen, and Orwaroda, Jansen, Xew York: 20th,

Jrev. Gregorsen, and Tros Vass, do. Sid 21st, L Canu, Lewis,

Boston.

June 4—Arr Wyoming (U S steamer), Cape 20th, Ternate, Carst, Padang (and sid 22d for Hermann Koppelman, Amoy (and sid 27th York, NSW. April 25—Sid R Busteed, Mitchell, Galle NEY, NSW. April 25—Sid R Busteed, Mitchell, Galle ap put back 24th to obtain charts of Torres Stsaits).

Schen, D. July 25—Arr in the river, Maraix de St Aldee, Condere, N York, Maraix April, Maraix de St Alder, Condere, N York, LE Bay, June 3—Sid Orifiamms (2), Lane (from New York, Le Bay, June 3—Sid Orifiamms (2), Lane (from New York, Le Bay, June 3—Sid Orifiamms (3), Lane (from New York, Lane) PARLE BAY, June 8—Sid Orifiamms (s), Lane (from New ork). Hong Kong. YOKORAMA, May 14—In port Ida D Kogers, Morehouse, for an Francisco

YOGORAMA MAY 14—In port 1da D Kogers, Movehouse, forSau Francisco.

Aumerican Porta.

BOSTON, Aug G, AM—Arr steamar Africa, Sione, Liverpool; bark M B Steison, Beals, Cienfuegos; schra E H Atwood, Rice, Philadelphia; Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Elizabethport; steamer Constitution, Cleveland, Nyork, Telegraphed skip Thatcher Magoun, from Liverpool, Clidsteamer Saxon, Matthews, Philadelphia; brig F M Tinker,
Carlisle, Demarars: schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, NYork,
Also arr 6th, schr Alexander Biue, Havana,
7th—Arr ship Alex Andrine, Gottenberg; bark Edward,
Everett, Baltimore; brigs Seima, Reindeer, Alamo, Elizabethport; schra Froman, Jeremie; A L Putnam, Jacamel;
Lovallst, Harbados; Helene, Elsuthers: Pattle Ross,
Mannes: Delaware, Nyork; steamer George Leary, do,
BALTIMORR, Aug S—Arr schr Charles Roberia, Gordon,
Cleminegos, Clid bark Catharine fär), Wilsiams, Liverpool;
brig Chesapeake (Br), White, Demaram, zehn hannon,
GBr), Antiqua; Fred Robertia, Balt. Mo. Bid ang Gray
Eagle, Cutter, Rio Jaffelro; schr Fhantom (Er), Crook,
New Wolffenns, July 31—Arr steamahlp Merrimoe. (Br), Antigna; Fred Ried, Friend, Bath, Me. Bid snip Gray Banje, Cutier, Rio Jambiro; schr Phantom (Br), Crook, Antigna.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31—Arr steamship Merrimac, Bampson, NYork.

Bampson, NYork.

Haisanzas; schrs Maria Plenning Williams, Norwjen; Rich Queen, Pich, Fort Jackson, Libbert, Maria Plenning, Williams, Norwjen; Rich Queen, Pich, Fort Jackson, Libbert, Maria, Providence; Bown, Bartet, New Haven; W G Bartiett, Vounely, Salem; J Lancaster, Williams, Storm, Charlett, Roston, Cld steamship Norman, Baker, Boston; berk Pernbroke, Shaling, Cork; brigs Aurora, McDougal, Liverpool; Herald, Brigg, Dighton; Jesse Rhyoas, Pendleton, Port Royal; Ferrester, Eurray, Bath, Me; Nameaus, Davis, Port Royal; Serrester, Eurray, Bath, Me; Nameaus, Charlett, Schrams, Howes, do; Forest King, Briggs, Fair Haven, Southernan, Howes, do; Forest King, Briggs, Fair Haven, January, Politiand, A. S. Forest King, Briggs, Fair Haven, January, Nyork, Cid brig Prentiss Hobbs, Ellis, Havana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864. Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons

holder, at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August

hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, ac may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty collars or some must

Dundeate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The to be issued in blank or payable to older. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of trans-

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made

ing deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interes b

certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper

ments are made upon the original certificates. All officers authorized to receive deposits Pre requested to

give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

Secretary of the Treasury. Subscriptions will be received by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, corner of Wall

First Essional Bank of New York, No. 4 Wall street. Second National Bank of New York, Twenty-third street and Broadway. Third National Bank of New York, No. 5 Nassau street. Fourth National Bank of New York, 27 and 29 Mine street.

Sixth National Bank of New York, Sixth avenue and Bighth National Bank of New York, 650 Broadway. Ninth National Bank of New York, 363 Broadway. Tenth National Bank of New York, 240 Broadway. Central National Bank of New York, 71 Duane street.

Fifth National Bank of New York, 338 Third avenue.

National Exchange Bank of New York, 184 Green wish st. AND ALL RESPRCTABLE HANES AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD PACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. A DVICE TO THE AFFLICIED.-MADANE DES-A PARD'S Female Pils are the only medicine index can depend on with safety and cortainty. Can be send by mail, N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame Despard's valuable, octain and set mode of treatment eng do so at one interview. Relief warranted in twenty-four borrs. Residence 1018 Such avenue, opposite Righth street, Ladies taken during confinement, with the best medical attendance.

A T 63 NASSAU STRRET-A. HONIGMAN CONTIN-

A TIENTION.-MEN NOT LIABLE TO THE DRAFT to whom will be stose they are the whom will be stose the very lighest bounty paid. Apply to Mr. MILTON, 28 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE, BEALTRY YOUNG MARRIED A woman, with a teah hims tool misk who has not he haby, whales a situation is well titree in a respectable family; has model end to the country. Gail at 101 Foreign size or tee days.

New York, August a 1802—This is to central fy that the Sixth Ward M Clerian Union Club, of which Kurene o' Shear in Fre heart, in the club recognized by the McClerian Executive Committee and represented in that committee is Mesers, John L Dense, Engene O'Sbea, John Wunne, William F. Mitsuell and Francis McCollouid and Wunne, William F. Mitsuell and Francis McCollouid and delegates, and that they are maintenaded by this committee to raise funds for ward purposes.

HIRAM KETCHAM, Jr., Chairman. JOHNUA IRAAC, Secretary W HO WOULD NOT GO WHERE FORTUNE 181-00

WANTED-A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS concuman in a private family. Best of reference from part pince. Apply at 79 Bleecker st.

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